Afia, George Vandeput, Efq; commander.

Capt. Fenton from Coracoa, the 11th inflant, in lat.

6 30, faw a ship in great distress, but the sea ran so high he could afford her no affiftance: 'the had toft her fore and main masts about half down, and the mizen quite gener the had a round-house, with a red washboard, green quarter-gallery, a white figure head, and a yawl on the booms, with a white bottom.

Sept. 28. As a proof of the great pains taken by a wicked ministry, to prejudice not only the English, but by their emissaires abroad, the other nations of Europe, against the versecuted Americans, the following extract of a letter lately received from Amsterdam, has been communicated to us.—" If half the cruelties which we find in our public papers, as perpetrated by the Americans upon the English who fall in their hands are true, it is sufficient to make any who possess the least humanity, to abbor their proceedings."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Walter Livingflon, deputy commissary general, dated at Albany, the 20th or the 21st inft. September, 1775, to a gentleman in New-York.

"General Montgomery is by this time, either in pol-fession of St. John or defeated. He embarked with eleven or twelve hundred men, and a party of Canadians, who came to the isle au Noix, to join our army, the number is not mentioned. Mr. Livingston of Montreal, with a party of Campdians, attacked the king's troops, killed twelve, and drove off the remainder. He has fent for some men to the isle au Noix, and they'are granted

Extract of a letter from an officer at the The au Noix, dated Settember 17, 1775.

" I have just time to acquaint you that to morrow we intend to strike a decisive blow at St. fohn's. We have aiready had two fkirmishes. In the first we lost seven men, besides six or seven wounded. Our enemy had 9 Indians killed on the spot, with twice as many wounded,

" The favages feem barbarous to the last degree; not content with scalping, they dug up our dead, and mangled them in the nost shocking manner. I had the pleasure to ice two of them scalped, as a retaliation for their barbarity. This happened after our last action, in which none of us were hurt. An armed boat, which threw feells and grape that brifkly at us for some time, though without doing mitchief, was fortunately divided by a falute from a twelve pounder from one of our gondolas. It is faid there were thirty regulars in the boat, who all perished, either by the shot or in the lake. The chief obstacle we shall meet with to-morrow will be a strong schooner, which we are determined to beard. She mounts eighteen nine pounders, and was launched but two days before we took possession of the island. How this enterprize will succeed God only knows, but I still have hopes to see you and all my friends once more at New York."

Extrast of a letter from a gentleman in Albany, dated
September 22.

"There is a report in town, that 2000 Canadians have posted themselves between St. John and Montreal, to cut off the communication between the town and Carieton's garrison. The intelligence is almost too good till further confirmed."

## PHILADELPHIA, September 25. Extract of a letter, dated Pall-Mall, July 8.

" I am happy you are fettled in Philadelphia. a city that is and shall be blest. The great founder, Penn. was inspired with true wildom, and God gave him a heart to form a city and colony for a refuge to the perfecuted affertors of the rights of human nature at this day when it is the determination of administration, at least part of them, with the king, to destroy such towns as by on the lea. But don't be frightened or deceived. they cannot accomplish their horrid schemes. Your fecuring of ! iconderoga and Crown-Point has overthrown their defigns, and now in revenge they fay we will de-Froy their towns. You see by this what you are to expect. The heart of Fharaoh is hardened, and the chariot will be driven to fast that the wheels will fly off in a - fea of blood.

"Our worthy Lord Mayor has exerted himfelfabun-dantly. He has called a common hall of the livery and held a common council at three different times, and fent un a petition and remonstrance; and this day the proceedings of the city are in the press to be published to all the counties in England, and our patriots, with an American bravery, are determined to protest against the doings of the parliament and enter-into-an-affociation. They have drawn up very spirited resbives -- But as yet you must have patience -- Great bodies move sow! The people of England have long been inured to oppression, and are not so quick in their feelings as the Americans: They are indeed more moderate, but have already dif-covered their abhorrence to the plans et the tyrants in fuch a manner as to make them repent they laid them; and in a few months, should there be no submission on your fide (which God grant there may not) they will call home Gage and let you alone a while, as they cannot get men to go on so hotrid an errand. The officers hear that the riflemen intend killing them only, which is most excellent news, as it not only discourages the officers but makes the foldiers think well of the Americans, as they hate their officers and will certainly defert if they have opportunity. It is not England but only eight minifters of flate with the king and his tools in parliament, that are fighting a ainst you, and use every unfair means to deceive the people of England I understand fort Ti-conderoga is to be retaken by Carlton, who has 1000 Scots Highlanders fent over to him, commanded by Col. Murray, with 1900 more who are now enlitting in Scotland: this you may depend on.

" Our wife ministry, in order to deceive the people, circulate false reports in the papers and otherwise every day both for end against the Americans, that mens minds may be so consounded they will not know what to depend upon: but you may depend upon it, that should it cest all the blood and treasure of Old England, they would profecute their efforts to fubdue you. Even the officers who are to execute their plans are ignorant of their ultimate defigas.

"They now give out that lord Chatham is to be called in to head a new administration, and that a new fyslem of politics is to take place; but nothing can be

can come into their views, and those views being the possession of place, power, and treasure, they will never give them up as long as they can possibly hold them. They have brought the king to far into their measures, that he cannot recede; fo that they are now together in the place where they will remain till your wildom and bravery shew the people of England that tyrants are to

be got at by very simple means. No statute can be made to put arms into the hands of Roman catholics, and, in consequence, if you could procure proof that general Carlton has done this, and convey that evidence to this city, you would find the great cause brought to issue here in a few months, sat verbum! Your falvation depends on your firmxels and affiduity. If you fu' mit, fixty of you are to be hanged in Philadelphia, and the same number in New-York: 500 pounds is offered for capt, tear's head in particular; a secret order."

Extrad of a letter from London. July 12, 1775.

" The conduct of the brave New-Englanders and the steady wildow and firmiers of the congress, rejoice the hearts or all who are aske disposed on this side the water. Should in overs draw towards a compromife. I scarcely think it meessary to put you on your guard. The congress and latherto exhibited such proofs of wildom and forcegle, that I think there is little danger of their being ov a trached. With respect to England and France, you know it has often been remarked, that the former have been victorious in the field, but the latter have prevailed in the cabinet. You are as get unpractifed in the intrigues of courts, but you cannot be ignorant, from the ipscimens that have of late been exhibited of the defigne of this court, that your dependence on any privileges worth contending for, must be on your own internal political strength, and I doubt not but the congress will have wildom enough to condust their measures accordingly. The period I speak of, may perhaps be so remote, that you may consider it as talking of things at a great distance; there can however be no barm in putting you early upon guard. At present they talk of, I don't know what; sometimes of applying to the empress of Russia for 30,000 men; fometimes to the flates general for 15,000. At the fame time they presend to disclaim the idea of subduing America. to, before lord North's famous conciliatory motion, they disc. simed all notions of an American revenue, it was only the supremacy of parliament they contended for; but behold, then it was only revenue. In short, there is no lie they are not onpable of framing, if it can in any wife conduce to answering their present purpose. This is subduction, at any rate, depend upon it, if it can possibly be effected; if not, no doubt they will put upon it the best face they can; but it is your part to be prepared. If what I heard to-day, viz. that press warrants were sent out to America a fortnight ago, is true, you will know before this reaches you. This is certain, that an express arrived at the secretary of flate's office yellerday from the governor of Gibraltar, expressing his anxiety on account of the ormament of spain, particularly the fleet in the Mediterranean, which has thrown them into great consterna. tion. Let us hope, that fomething will at last bring them to their fenfes."

The following LETTERS are publified by order of the Honourable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Head quarters, Cambridge, Aug. 11.

" IUNDERS FAND that the officers engaged in 'the cause of liberty and their country, who by the fortune of war have fallen into your hands, have been thrown, indiferiminately, into a common jail appropriated for felons-that no confideration has been had for those of the most respectable rank, when languishing with wounds and fickness-that some of them have been even amputated in this unworthy fituation.

" Let your opinion, bir, of the principle which actuates them be what it may, they suppose they act from the noblest of all principles, a love of freedom and their country. But political opinions, I conceive, are foreign to this point. The obligations arifing from the rights of humanity, and claims of rank, are univerfally blinding and extensive, except in case of retaliation. These, I should have hoped, would have dictated a more tender treatment of those individuals whom chance or war had put in your power. Nor can I forbear sug-gesting its fatal tendency to widen that unhappy breach, which you, and those ministers under whom you act, have repeatedly declared you wish to see for ever closed.

"My duty now makes it necessary to apprize you, that for the future I shall regulate my conduct towards those gentlemen who are, or may be, in our possession. exactly by the rule you shall observe towards those of ours now in your custody.

" If severity and hardship mark the line of your conduct (painful as it may be to me) your prisoners will feel its effects, but if kindness and humanity are shewn to ours, I shall with pleasure consider those in our hands only as unfortunate, and they shall receive from me that treatment to which the unfortunate are ever

"I beg to be favoured with an answer as soon as possible, and am, Sir, your very humble fervant,

GRORGE WASHINGTON." His Excellency General GAGE.

" SIR, Bofton, Aug. 13. "To the glory of civilized nations, humanity and war have been compatible; and compassion to the subdued is become almost a general system.

" Britons, ever pre-eminent in mercy, liave outgone common examples, and overlooked the criminal in the captive. Upon these principles, your prisoners, whose lives by the laws of the land are destined to the cord, have hitherto been treated with care and kindness, and more comfortably lodged than the king's troops in the hospitals; indifcriminately it is true, for I acknowledge no rank that is not derived from the king.

" My intelligence from your army would justify severe recrimination. I understand there are of the king's faithful subjects, taken some time since by the rebels, labouring like negro slaves to gain their daily subsistence, or reduced to the wretched alternative, to perish by famine, or take arms, against their king or country. Those, who have made the treatment of the prisoners in my hands, or of your other friends in Boston, a presence for such measures, found barbarity upon falso.

Poer lity which I have always believed you to possif, Roer-lity which I have always occurred you to posses, will be exected to correct these misdoings. Le tempe, rate in positical disquisition; give free operation to misses the second misses and misses the second misses are second misses as a second misses and misses are second misses are truth, and punish these who deceive and misrepresent to the effects, but the causes of this natural and not only the effects, that the causes of this unhapped conflict will be removed.

"Should those, under whose usurped authority you think a distribution and dare to call the conflict of the call the call

se Should those, under whose distribution and dare to call ferrity act, control fuch a disposition and dare to call ferrity retaliation to God who knows all hearts, be the appeal for the dreadful confequences. I trust that Bridge foldiers, afferting the rights of the state, the laws of the constitution, will meet all among the constitution, will meet all among the constitution. foldiers, afterting the rights of the nate, the laws of the land, the being of the constitution, will meet all even with Becoming fortit de. They will court vidoy with the spirit their cause inspires, and from the lane motive will find the patience of martyrs under mit.

fortune.

"Till I read your infinuations in regard to ministen
I conceived that I had acted under the king; who wishes, it is true, as well as those of his minister, in of every honest man, have been to see, this unharded breach for ever closed; but unfortunately for both countries those who long since projected the present crisis, and influence the councils of America, have views very diffaut from accommodation.

I am, Sir, your mott obedient humble servant, HOMAS GAGE." GEORGE WASHINGTON, Efq;

Head Quarters, Cambridge, Arg. 19. " I addressed you on the 11th instant in terms which gave the fairest scope for the exercise of that humaning and politeness, which were supposed to form a partie your character. I remonstrated with you on the ma-worthy treatment shewn to the officers and citizens of America, whom the fortune of war, chance, or a mil 'taken' confidence, had thrown into your hands. " Whether British or American mercy, fortiude, and

patience are most pre eminent; whether our virtuon citizens, whom the hand of tyranny has forced into arms to defend their wives, their children, and their property, or the mercenary instruments of lawless dominance, avarice, and revenge, best deserve the aupellation of it. bels, and the punishment of that cord, which your af fected elemency has forborn to inflict; whether the an thority, under which I act, is usurped, or founded upon the genuine principles of liberty, were altogether foreign to the subject. I purposely avoided all political disquifition; nor shall I now avail myself of those advantage, which the facred cause of my country, of liberty, and human nature give me over you, much less shall I stoop to retort and invective. But the intelligence you ay you have received from our army requires a reply. I have taken time to make a strict enquiry, and find it has not the least foundation in truth. Not only your officen and foldiers have been treated with a tenderness due to fellow-citizens and brethren, but even those execuable parricides whose councils and aid have deluged their country with blood have been protected from the fury of a juilly enraged people. Far from compelling orpermitting their affistance, I am embarrassed with thenum. bers who crowd to our camp, animated with the purel principles of virtue and love of their country. You'dvise me'to give free operation to truth, to punish misrepresentation and falsehood. If experience stamps vilue upon counsel, yours must have a weight which few can claim. You best can tell how far the convulsion which has brought such ruin on both countries, and Inaken the mighty empire of Eritain to its foundation, may be traced to these malignant causes.

You affect, Sir, to despise all rank not derived from the same source with your own. I cannot conceiveous more honourable than that which flows from the uncorrupted choice of a brave and free people, the purel fource and original fountain of all power. Far from making it a plea for cruelty, a mind of true magnanimity and enlarged ideas would comprehend and respect it.

"What may have been the ministerial views, which have precipitated the present crisis, Lexington, Concord, and Charlestown can best declare. May that God to whom you then appealed judge between America and you. Under his providence, those who influence the councils of America, and all the other inhabitants of the united colonies, at the hazard of their lives, are determined to hand down to potterity those just and invalu-

able privileges which they received from their ancestors.
"I shall now, sir, close my correspondence with you perhaps for ever. If your officers our prisoners, receive a treatment from medifferent from what I wished to shew them, they and you will remember the occasion of it.

I am, sir, your very humble fervant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

GEN. GAGE

From Virginia we learn that, feveral letters from governor Martin of North-Carolina to different persons have been lately intercepted, in which he discovers the most implacable animosity and desire of commencing hostilities against that province. In a letter to the Hon. Henry White of New-York dated the 13th of Jone last, he mentions his having wrote to him fome time before for a royal standard, and defires he will take care to fend it with a good tent and all the necessary furniture.

Sept. 30. The New-York post, which arrived this afternoon, has brought the August packet, by which have received advices to the first of that month. The London Chronicle of the 29th of July contains general Gage's account of the battle at Bunker's-Hill, in which he fays he has had nineteen commissioned efficers killed, and seventy wounded; fixteen non-commissioned offcers killed, and fifty-two wounded; one hundred and ninety-one privates killed, and feven hundred and fix wounded. Administration, in order to amuse the people, has given out that the Americans had five thoufand killed and taken. From the papers brought by that packet are extracted the following paragraphs.

T U N D O

July 31. His Majesy in council was this day pleased to order, that the parliament, which stands prorogued to Thursday the 27th instant, should be farther prorogued to Thursday the fourteenth of September next.

Aug. 1. It is said that cloathing for 3000 troops, Canadians, was fent off yesterday, and that the same contractor has orders for fitting up 7000 more with all polfible difpatch.

We are assured that a subsidiary treaty has been entered into these fix weeks past with a German prince for ten thousand of his troops to be transported to New-York and Boston by the end of August. Such trait. be-vi&u Five frig coast of . convoy. a genera conduct

" Thi thipwild tides a d expeditio merica. " His buck of guns, no be theatt Ex

" A fr

the culto

of the th

not keep

thip, but I he cap went in " ATI with disp morming be had if the onice near thei " Lan cester of war, Wa Lountry " vic

marines :

emuaik i

made at

merica,

ordereu 1

America

Yester

A priv to-morre it is l and that On Sa and rain ing, the the after I he utn two till based; into the greatest certain tive lea c may jud ble. (' count of

able to 1 A floc Mr. r.il her bot went ail injury; KIVer; floop, c the form The join W

Capt. of Philia John K ger, Wi Annibal cher, ca are ail as they Capt.

and Ha Clarke, of Gun Virginia thore vessels, Captain returne WI

John cury, w Lordshi gentlen before he wou those cr destruct **6283** 

RA lish for years o Wears he wer tow tre Annay

him ag able ci